Beulah McInturff. The plant was, as the collector had suspected, the handsome grass-pink, *Calopogon pulchellus* (Sw.) R. Br. This collection was made on May 7, 1934. Shortly there came additional material from Miss McInturff, collected five days later in the same locality, with the note that, although the orchid had not been noticed during the two preceding years that the collector had lived there, it was fairly abundant this spring.

This is the first time that this genus has been collected in Oklahoma. The current manuals cite the range as being from Newfoundland to Florida and west to Minnesota and Missouri.—GEORGE J. GOODMAN, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

FLORA OF ICELAND AND THE FAEROES.—The handy little volume[1] on two northern regions which are more and more attracting the tourist will be welcomed by them. The senior author, the late Professor Ostenfeld, had had much experience with northern floras and before his premature and most regrettable death had completed half the manuscript; his successor in carrying through the enterprise has satisfactorily finished the work. In form it is a series of diagnostic keys, without great elaboration, making a pocket-volume of about 200 pages. The treatment is conservative, or ultraconservative at points, as to generic and specific lines (to the extent of throwing *Ammophila* back into *Calamagrostis*, *Agropyron* into *Triticum* and *Phyllodoce* into *Bryanthus*) but at other points going to the opposite extreme (in segregating *Viscaria* and *Melandrium* from *Lychnis* and *Erophila* from *Draba*). With simple descriptive English and a good glossary, the book can be used by the amateur of ordinary intelligence. It is too bad, therefore, that the authors so frequently set their own views against international procedure in regard to names. Too frequently they have felt impelled to *improve* upon the original spellings of generic and specific names. The International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature are explicitly opposed to the taking of these individual liberties; nevertheless, such names as *Equisetum sylvaticum* and *Geranium sylvaticum* are altered, as many Europeans insist on doing, to *E. silvaticum* and *G. silvaticum*, in spite of the consistent use by Linnaeus of SYL. When this impulse to "correct" the original author extends to the spelling of generic names it helps the perpetuation of error. *Cryptogramma*, *Eleocharis* and *Corallorrhiza* were all so spelled by their author, Robert Brown, first Keeper of Botany at the British Museum, who so thoroughly understood what he was about that Humboldt graciously called him "botanicorum facile princeps." Nevertheless, they here appear as the "corrected" *Cryptogramme*, *Heleocharis* and *Coralliorrhiza*, suggesting that Humboldt's estimate of Brown is not always accepted as applying to his Greek. In fact, the "correction" of Brown's *Cryptogramma* to the unallowable *Cryptogramme* was made by Sir William Jackson Hooker, then Director of

[1] C. H. OSTENFELD and JOHS. GRÖNTVED. THE FLORA OF ICELAND AND THE FAROES. 195 + xxiv pp., 2 maps. Levin & Munksgaard, Nörregade 6, Copenhagen. 1934.

the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew, in 1858 (Sp. Fil. ii. 126); in 1829, Dr. William Jackson Hooker, Professor in the University of Glasgow, had followed Brown in calling it *Cryptogramma* and he then referred to him as "the greatest Botanist of this or any other age or country" (Icon. Fil. t. clviii)!

Another point difficult to understand is the maintenance of *Selaginella selaginoides* (L.) Link (p. 2) but the exclusion of *Cerastium cerastioides* (L.) Britton (p. 59) and *Sagina saginoides* (L.) Dalla Torre (p. 63). These and other similar matters are not of first importance, but they, along with parallel departures at other European centers, make one wonder, WHO FOLLOWS THE RULES?

A check of the components of the flora of Iceland and the Faeroes shows it to be prevailingly European, with only a trace (outside the circumpolar species) of a distinctively American element, in *Habenaria hyperborea*. The definitely European character of the flora (and the treatment of it), as contrasted with the flora of climatically similar areas in North America and the largely North American flora of Greenland is shown by *Antennaria*, represented by 1 species, and by *Hieracium*, occupying 22 pages, with 81 species and varieties. American botanists who wish a change from *Antennaria*, *Rubus*, *Crataegus* and *Panicum* may get it by collecting *Hieracia* in Iceland. They can now go to Iceland and the Faeroes with the assurance that they have a well constructed and handy Flora to aid them.—M. L. F.

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ERRATA

Cover, nos. 421 and 422, line 6; *for* **FEANKLIN** *read* **FRANKLIN.**
Cover, no. 422, line 19; *for* **Polygonum** *read* **Polygonatum.**
Page 39, lines 27 and 28; *for* **floridana** (Schwein.), n. comb. *read* FLORIDANA (Schwein.) Kükenth.
Page 48, line 31; *omit* endemic.
Page 52, line 27; *for* DECANGULARE L. *read* COMPRESSUM Lam.
Page 54, last line; *for* 6138 *read* 6145.
Page 225, line 1; *for* CALLOSUM *read* CALLOSA.
Page 239, line 18; *for* Q. *read* Quercus.
Page 246, line 12; *for* fallicies *read* fallacies.
Page 247, line 6; *for* nich *read* nicht.
Page 249, lines 17 and 18; for *cinera* read *cinerea.*
Page 253, line 7; *for* complete *read* incomplete.
Page 278, line 34; *for* TRANSLANTICA *read* TRANSATLANTICA.
Page 282, line 5; *for* JOHANNANSIS *read* JOHANNENSIS.
Page 283, line 17; *for* URVA *read* UVA.
Page 285, explanation of Map 1; *for* ARNICA *read* DRABA.
Page 293, line 26; *for* with a marked variety in Gaspé *read* and adjacent southeastern Labrador.
Page 306, line 43; *omit* 5.
Page 307, line 23; *for* 6 *read* 2.